

# The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

\$2 IN ADVANCE.

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VOL. IX—WHOLE NO. 469.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 11, 1830.

Editor for the Saturday Evening Post.  
INFLUENCE OF WOMAN.

"I do, my child," said Mrs. Hampden; "and my fervent prayer is, that thy father's exertions may be a blessing to our suffering Israel in these days of calamity and peril—when fear cometh upon her, and when her enemies are those of her own household."

As she spoke the door opened, and Hampden entered. He was in the uniform of a Colonel, and completely armed. He embraced his wife and daughter.

"My time is brief," said Hampden; "I must speedily depart."

"Depart again, and so very soon?" said Mary.

"Within ten minutes," said Hampden. "The Earl of Essex is advancing upon Oxford, and I of course must follow with my forces. He will probably meet Rupert, and then there may be thought to be braying. Now, Sir, I am a bachelor, drawing near forty, fond of the domestic society of ladies, of temperate and moral habits, and favorable to agricultural pursuits; of the middle size, not a positively bad person in make, absolutely ill-looking, an abominable character, nor ill-tempered. I have been accustomed to an active business life, though my circumstances are confined, but I am not in debt. I am seeking that domestic happiness which is not grateful to all men, and which I believe to be contrived by a wife—and a competence. If any of your fair readers think as I do, whose age does not exceed from twenty to thirty-five years, either maiden or widow, not positively ugly, ill-made, ill-tempered, nor of abominable character, and whose circumstances are not confined, nor in debt; and who would prefer if required, as reference will be given if required, will seal her address, situation in life, and real name, to the subscriber, and send it under seal cover to you, (it may be done through the post-office,) so that I may receive it by the first of January, in order that an interview may be effected as soon as circumstances will admit, will confer an obligation which may end in mutual happiness. I do solemnly pledge, and deliver myself to the printer for punishment, in case that I should expose or in any manner violate the confidence which may be reposed in me by such a communication. My real name is in the hands of the editor.

Editor for the Saturday Evening Post.

MR. EDITOR—I have been sometimes annoyed, and sometimes vexed, at the various articles I have seen in your valuable paper, in ridicule of old bachelors; the writers either not knowing the cause why they remain bachelors, or being duped themselves by changing their situation, wish to bully others into the trap where they have fallen. However, I would rather believe the former to be the cause of their scribbling upon that subject; hoping thereby to draw forth novel tales of woful disappointments, heart-rending pains, and never-ending sorrows. But they are generally disappointed, for the prudent bachelor keeps all those things to himself, and the imprudent one would not be believed, or thought to be braying. Now, Sir, I am a bachelor, drawing near forty, fond of the domestic society of ladies, of temperate and moral habits, and favorable to agricultural pursuits; of the middle size, not a positively bad person in make, absolutely ill-looking, an abominable character, nor ill-tempered. I have been accustomed to an active business life, though my circumstances are confined, but I am not in debt. I am seeking that domestic happiness which is not grateful to all men, and which I believe to be contrived by a wife—and a competence. If any of your fair readers think as I do, whose age does not exceed from twenty to thirty-five years, either maiden or widow, not positively ugly, ill-made, ill-tempered, nor of abominable character, and whose circumstances are not confined, nor in debt; and who would prefer if required, as reference will be given if required, will seal her address, situation in life, and real name, to the subscriber, and send it under seal cover to you, (it may be done through the post-office,) so that I may receive it by the first of January, in order that an interview may be effected as soon as circumstances will admit, will confer an obligation which may end in mutual happiness. I do solemnly pledge, and deliver myself to the printer for punishment, in case that I should expose or in any manner violate the confidence which may be reposed in me by such a communication. My real name is in the hands of the editor.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE POET'S FAREWELL.

Lady, I could not call thee fair,  
I would not tell thy charms, nor say  
How many, and how great, the—  
I may not speak of such, for they—  
Are images on my heart, like things—  
So pure, so sweet, so soft, so—  
O, the fond heart's imagination!

I could not deem—  
Such thoughts as only I can tell now  
I had a spirit, fatty, full—  
A languor of soul, and bane—  
I did not think it could have had—  
To less than things unmeaning! No,

I did not dream,  
I dared not hope, that earth could shew—  
A being so angelic—so

Nearly also to be sure, that I  
Should worship without sin—sin the u,

CELEBS.

Editor for the Saturday Evening Post.

HAMPDEN.

Still all feelings save the one—  
All passions save our purpose—  
One object save our country.

[CONCLUDED.]

and his ministers seemed determined

their own ruin, and sought to ob-

serve by the application of me-

ans. But the voice of complaint

of the opposition was strong—

the remonstrated loud and boldly

in their turn; and the cloud grew

to grow darker.

The force

grove, and

did their other

acquitted themselves like

Hampden.

Editor for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE MYSTERIOUS PICTURE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

The following extraordinary story is declared by the author, Madame Dorival, to be strictly true in its leading incidents.—*Post*.

Madame Dorival was the widow of a distin-

guished French officer, who had died in the ser-

vice of his country. Finding it difficult without

the closest economy to support her family gen-

erally on the pension allowed her by govern-

ment, and being anxious to secure an indepen-

dence for her children in case of her death, she

was induced to open a boarding school in the

vicinity of Paris. The assistance of her two

highly accomplished daughters, Lucinda and Ju-

lia, made the employment of female teachers

unnecessary; but she engaged the best masters

for music, dancing, drawing and painting, and

the fashionable foreign languages. Her estab-

lishment was conducted on a most liberal scale,

and each of the twenty young ladies who became

her pupils had a separate apartment.

Among these young ladies was Josephine Ve-

ronice, who took lessons in miniature painting,

with the view of exercising that branch of the

art as a profession; the circumstances of her fa-

mily being such that it was necessary to educate

her, in the prospect of turning her talents to a

profitable account.

Her imagination being deeply impressed with

this object, she thought of it nearly all day, and

dreamed of it at night. That she had much na-

tural talent for drawing was unquestionable; but

she was only fifteen, she was not a prodigy, and

in every thing she had as yet produced was to

be found a due portion of errors and defects.

With an ardent ambition to excel, Josephine

was the victim of a painful and unconquerable

sickness.

A MAN TRYING TO BE INSPIRED.—When the

French Poet Barthe was occupied with the

view of exercising that branch of the

art as a profession, the circumstances of her fa-

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Editor for the Saturday Evening Post.

JOSEPHINE VENORE.

the end. The life on which it grows, like the growth of man, is only delayed.

From the House of Representatives, May 12—  
President's Message.

THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following

#### MESSAGE.

Both Houses of the Senate  
and of the House of Representatives:

The pleasure I have in congratulating you on your return to your constitutional duties is much heightened by the satisfaction which the condition of our beloved country at this period justly imparts. The benevolent author of all good has granted to us, during the present year, health, peace, and plenty; and numerous causes for joy are to be found in the general welfare which attends the progress of our free institutions.

With a population unparalleled in its increase, and growing with a character which combines the boldness of enterprise with the considerateness of wisdom, we see, in every section of our happy country, a steady improvement in the means of moral instruction, and correspondent efforts open the generous and laws of our extended nation.

The apparent exemption to the harmony of the prospect are to be referred rather to inevitable diversity in the various interests which enter into the composition of so extensive a whole, than to any want of attachment to the Union—interests whose collisions serve only, in the end, to foment the spirit of dissension and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of that union which, I most devoutly hope, is destined to prove invincible.

In the midst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed change in the condition of other nations, which may, in their consequences, call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom, and energy, in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people.

The important modifications of their government, effected with so much courage and wisdom, by the people of France, afford a happy prelude of those more course, and has naturally elicited from the kindred feelings of that nation that spontaneous and universal burst of applause in which you have participated. In congratulating you, my fellow citizens, upon an event so auspicious to the distant interests of mankind, I do more than respond to the voice of my country, without understanding, in the eight degree, that salutary maxim of the illustrious Washington, which enjoins an abstinence from all interference with the internal affairs of other nations. From a people exercising, in the most unlimited degree, the right of self-government, and enjoying, as derived from this proud characteristic, under the favour of heaven, much of the happiness with which they are blessed; a people who can point in triumph to their free institutions, and challenge comparison with the fruits they bear, as well as with the moderation, intelligence, and energy, with which they are administered from such a people, the deepest sympathy was to be expected in a struggle for the sacred principles of liberty, conducted in a spirit every way worthy of the cause, and crowned by a heroic moderation which has deserved the admiration of its peers.

Notwithstanding the strong assurances which the men whom we so sincerely love, and justly admire, have given to the world of the high character of the present King of France, and which, if sustained to the end, will secure to him the proud appellation of Patriot King, it is not in his nature, but in that of the great prince which has borne him to the throne—the paramount authority of the public will—that the American people rejoice.

I am happy to inform you that the anticipations which were indulged at the day of my last communication on the subject of our foreign affairs, have been fully realized in several important respects.

On the 1st of May, the French Minister, who has settled a question which had long been a subject of contention, after an interminable discussion, and with the aid of no less than six negotiations, in a manner which promises results highly favorable to our cause.

The Minister of Great Britain to monopolize the trade of her colonies, or to exclude us from a participation therein, has never been denied by the U. S. States. But we have contended, and with reason, that if, at any time, Great Britain may desire the protection of this country on an equality to her colonies, they must be opened upon principles of just reciprocity; and further, that it is in making an evident and unanimous resolution, to open her colonial ports to the trade of other nations, and close them to ours.

Accordingly, on the 1st, a portion of our profligate were induced into the colonial islands of their dominions, by particular concession, limited to the time of one year, but renewed from year to year. In the interpretation of these provisions, our vessels were not allowed to enjoy the same privilege reserved to British shipping, by carrying our own produce could be sent to the islands, and thence brought to us in safety. From Newfoundland, and her contiguous possessions, as well as our vessels, were excluded, with unfeigned relish, by which, in consequence of disease, the former were admitted to British bottoms.

By the treaty of 1754, she offered to concede to us, for a limited time, the right of carrying to her West India possessions, in our vessels not exceeding seventy tons burthen, and upon the same terms as British vessels, any productions of the United States which British vessels might import therefrom. But this privilege was soon lost, with conditions which are supposed to have led to its rejection by the Senate; that is, that American vessels should land their return cargoes in the United States only; and, moreover, that they should, during the continuance of the privilege, be prohibited from carrying molasses, sugar, coffee, cotton, or cotton, either from those islands or from the U. S.; to any other part of the world. Great Britain readily consented to exchange this article from the treaty, and subsequently attempted to arrange the terms of the trade, under treaty stipulations or concerted legislation, having failed, it has been successively denied and allowed, according to the varying inclination of the parties.

The following are the prominent points which have, lately years, separated the two Governments, and caused a collision, whereby all maritime rights, her colonies in American vessels are denied to our own products carried hence;—distinctions which our own products carried hence, were never made, it does not appear that the same were ever made, a leading object on the part of Great Britain, has been to prevent us from becoming the carriers of British West India commodities to any other part of the world.

On the part of the U. S. States, it has been contended, that the same object should be resisted by treaty stipulations or concerted legislation; but this is to be hoped, the improvement of the commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible, and which have derived increased importance from our treaty with the Sublime Porte.

I sincerely regret to inform you that our Minister lately commissioned to that Court, whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled, by extreme indisposition, to exercise a privilege, which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his discretion—leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate.

It is to be hoped, the improvement of his health should be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburg, and re-

summon, been explicitly abandoned in negotiations preceding that of which the result is now known.

This arrangement secures to the United States every advantage asked by them, and which the state of the negotiation allowed us to meet upon. The trade will be placed upon a footing decidedly more favorable to this country than any on which it ever stood; and our commerce and navigation will enjoy, in the colonial ports of Great Britain, every privilege allowed to other nations.

That the prosperity of the country, so far as it depends on this trade, will be greatly promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Independently of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse, its establishment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value. That which has been carried on since the mutual interdict under all the expense and inconvenience unavoidably incident to it, would have been incomparably onerous, had it not been, in a great degree, lightened by concerted evasion in the mode of making the transhipments at what are called the neutral ports. These evasions are inconsistent with the dignity of nations that have many motives, not only to cherish feelings of mutual friendship, but to maintain such relations as will stimulate their respective citizens and subjects to efforts of direct, open, and honorable competition only; and preserve them from the influence of seductive and vitiating circumstances.

When your preliminary interposition was asked at the close of the last session, a copy of the instructions under which Mr. McLane has acted, together with the communications which had at that time passed between him and the British Government, was laid before you. Although there has not been any thing in the acts of the two Governments which requires secrecy, it was thought most proper, in the then state of the negotiation, to make that communication a confidential one. So soon, however, as the evidence of the execution on the part of Great Britain is received, the whole matter shall be laid before you, when it will be seen that the apprehension which appears to have suggested one of the provisions of the act passed at your last session, that the restoration of the trade in question might be connected with other subjects, was wholly unfounded; and that the change which has taken place in the views of the British Government has been induced by considerations as honorable to both parties, as, I trust, the result will prove beneficial.

This desirable result was, it will be seen, greatly promoted by the liberal and confiding provisions of the act of Congress of the last session, by which our ports were, upon the reception and announcement by the President of the required assurance on the part of Great Britain, forthwith opened to her vessels, before the arrangement could be carried into effect on her part; pursuing, in this act of prospective legislation, a similar course to that adopted by Great Britain, in abolishing, by her act of Parliament of 1825, a restriction then existing, and permitting our vessels to clear from the colonies, on their return voyages, from any foreign country whatever, before British vessels had been relieved from the restriction imposed by our law, of returning directly from the United States to the colonies—a restriction which she required and expected that we should abolish. Upon each occasion a limited and temporary advantage has been given to the opposite party, but an advantage of no importance in comparison with the restoration of mutual confidence and good feelings, and the ultimate establishment of the trade upon fair principles.

It gives me unfeigned pleasure to assure you that this negotiation has been, throughout, characterized by the most frank and friendly spirit on the part of Great Britain, and concluded in a manner strongly indicative of a sincere desire to cultivate the best relations with the United States. To

the same extent, I trust, it will be, in the old and vexatious subject of the speedily removed.

I feel that my confidence in our appeal to the motives which should govern a just and magnanimous Nation, is alike wafted by the character of the French people, and by the high rank which they now possess over their counsels; and nothing shall be wanting on my part to meet any manifestation of the spirit we anticipate in one of corresponding frankness and liberality.

The subjects of difference with Spain have been brought to the view of that Government, by our Minister there, with much force and propriety; and the strongest assurances have been received for their early and favorable consideration.

On the 1st of May, a portion of our profligate were induced into the colonial islands of their dominions, by particular concession, limited to the time of one year, but renewed from year to year. In the interpretation of these provisions, our vessels were not allowed to enjoy the same privilege reserved to British shipping, by carrying our own produce could be sent to the islands, and thence brought to us in safety. From Newfoundland, and her contiguous possessions, as well as our vessels, were excluded, with unfeigned relish, by which, in consequence of disease, the former were admitted to British bottoms.

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On the part of the U. S. States, it has been contended, that the same object should be resisted by treaty stipulations or concerted legislation; but this is to be hoped, the improvement of the commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible, and which have derived increased importance from our treaty with the Sublime Porte.

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It is to be hoped, the improvement of his health should be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburg, and re-

sume the discharge of his official duties. I have received the most satisfactory assurance that, in the mean time, the public interest in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercession which he will continue, through the Secretary of Logation, with the Russian cabinet.

You are apprised, although the fact has not yet been officially announced to the House of Representatives, that a treaty was, in the month of March last, concluded between the United States and Denmark, by which \$60,000 are secured to our citizens as an indemnity for spoliations upon their commerce in the years 1809, 1810, and 1811. This treaty was sanctioned by the Senate at the close of its last session, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to pass the necessary laws for the organization of the Board of Commissioners to distribute the indemnity amongst the claimants. It is an agreeable circumstance of this adjustment, that its terms are in conformity with the previously ascertained views of the claimants themselves; thus removing all pretense for a future agitation of the subject in any form.

The negotiations in regard to such points in our foreign relations as remained to be adjusted, have been actively prosecuted during the recess. Material advances have been made, which are of a character to promise favorable results. Our country, by the blessing of God, is not in a situation to invite aggression; and it will be our fault if she ever becomes so. Sincerely desirous to cultivate the most liberal and friendly relations with all; ever ready to fulfil our engagements with scrupulous fidelity; limiting ourselves over others to mere justice; holding ourselves ever ready to do unto them as we would wish to be done by, and avoiding even the appearance of undue partiality to any Nation, it appears to me impossible that a simple and entire application of our principles to our foreign relations can fail to place them ultimately upon the footing on which it is our wish they should rest.

Of the points referred to, the most prominent are, our claims upon France for spoliations upon our commerce; similar claims upon Spain together with embarrassments in the commercial intercourse between the two countries, which ought to be removed; the conclusion of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico, which has been so long in suspense, as well as the final settlement of limits between ourselves and that Republic; and finally the arbitrament of the question between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the northeastern boundary.

The negotiation with France has been conducted by our Minister with zeal and ability, and in all respects to my entire satisfaction. Although the prospect of a favorable termination was occasionally dimmed by counter-pretensions, to which the United States could not consent, he yet had strong hopes of being able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the late Government. The negotiation has been renewed with the present authorities; and sensible of the general and lively confidence of our citizens in the justice and magnanimity of regenerated France, I regret the more, not to have it in my power, yet, to announce the result so confidently anticipated. No ground, however, is inconsistent with this expectation, has been taken; and I do not allow myself to doubt that justice will soon be done to us. The amount of the claims, the length of time they have remained unsettled, and their incontrovertible justice, make an earnest prosecution of them by this Government an urgent duty. The illegality of the seizures and confiscations out of which they arise is not disputed; and whatever distinctions may have heretofore been set up in regard to the clarity of that consideration cannot now be interposed.

The commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible of highly advantageous improvements; but the sense of this injury has had, and must continue to have, a very unfavorable influence upon the character of our foreign policy. The adjustment, which I have now recommended, will be a material assistance to our foreign commerce and navigation, that he does who resides in a maritime State. Local expenditures have not, of themselves, a corresponding operation.

From a bill making direct appropriations for such objects, I should not have withheld my assent. The one now returned does so in several particulars, but it also contains appropriations for surveys of a local character, which I cannot approve. It gives me satisfaction to find that no serious impediment exists in the way of

the early completion of the Executive

appropriations for surveys of a local character, which I cannot approve.

I feel that my confidence in our appeal to the motives which should govern a just and magnanimous Nation, is alike wafted by the character of the French people, and by the high rank which they now possess over their counsels; and nothing shall be wanting on my part to meet any manifestation of the spirit we anticipate in one of corresponding frankness and liberality.

The subjects of difference with Spain have been brought to the view of that Government, by our Minister there, with much force and propriety; and the strongest assurances have been received for their early and favorable consideration.

The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy between Great Britain and the United States fairly before the arbitrator, have all been taken in the same liberal and friendly spirit which characterized those before announced.

Recent events, have, doubtless, served to delay the decision, but our Minister at the Court of the distinguished arbitrator has been assured that it will be made within the time contemplated by the treaty.

I am particularly gratified in being able to state that a decidedly favorable, and, as I hope, lasting change has been effected in our relations with the neighboring republic of Mexico. The unfortunate, and unfounded suspicions in regard to our disposition, which became my painful duty to advert to on a former occasion, have been, I believe, entirely removed; and the Government of Mexico has been made to understand that it will be within the time contemplated by the treaty, which will be forthwith laid before the Senate.

By its provisions, a free passage is secured, without limitation of time, to the vessels of the United States, to and from the Black Sea, and the previous restrictions upon which even the limited trade enjoyed by us with Turkey has hitherto been placed, have, for a long time, been a source of much solicitude to this Government, and several endeavors have been made to obtain a better state of things. Sensible of the importance of the object, I felt it my duty to leave no means unemployed to secure for our flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by the principal powers of Europe. Commissioners were, consequently, appointed, to open a negotiation with the Sublime Porte. Not long after the member of the commission who went directly from the United States had sailed, the account of the distinguished arbitrator has been assured that it will be made within the time contemplated by the treaty.

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The exchange of ratifications of the treaty concluded last year with Austria has not yet taken place. The delay has been occasioned by the non-arrival of the ratification of the Government within the time prescribed by the treaty.

Renewed authority has been asked for by the representative of Austria; and in the meantime, the rapidly increasing trade and navigation between the two countries have been placed upon the most liberal footing of our navigation acts.

I sincerely regret to inform you that our Minister lately commissioned to that Court, whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled, by extreme indisposition, to exercise a privilege, which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his discretion—leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate.

It is to be hoped, the improvement of his health should be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburg, and re-

sume the discharge of his official duties. I have received the most satisfactory assurance that, in the mean time, the public interest in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercession which he will continue, through the Secretary of Logation, with the Russian cabinet.

out for making appropriations for building light-houses, light-boats, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbours and dredging surveys," and the other "An act to authorize a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company," were submitted for my approval. It was not possible, within the time allowed me, before the close of the session, to give these bills the consideration which was due to them, to remove the obstructions which the canal is designed to avoid. This improvement, if successful, would afford a free passage to the river, and render the canal entirely useless. To such impediments is the course of legislation, in relation to internal improvements on local matters, often, with the best intentions on the part of Congress.

Although the motives which have influenced me in this matter may be already sufficiently stated, I am, nevertheless, induced by its importance to add a few observations of a general character.

In my objections to the bills authorizing subscriptions to the Magazine and Rockville Road Companies, I expressed my views fully in regard to the power of Congress, to construct roads and canals within a State, or to appropriate money for improvements of a local character. I, at the same time, intimated my belief that the right to make appropriations for such as were of a national character had been generally exercised by the Federal Government, and so long acquiesced in by the State Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise on the ground of continued and uninterrupted usage; but that it was, nevertheless, highly expedient that appropriations, even of that character, should, with the exception made at the time, be deferred until the national debt is paid; and that, in the mean while, some general rule for the action of the Government in that respect ought to be established.

These suggestions were not necessary to the decision of the question then before me; and were I readily admit, intended to waken the attention, and draw forth the opinions and observations, of our constituents, upon a subject of the highest importance to their interests, and one destined to exert a powerful influence upon the future operations of our political system. I know of no tribunal to which a public man in this country, in a case of doubt and difficulty, can appeal with greater advantage or more propriety, than the judgment of the people; and although I must necessarily be exposed to the charge of being partial in the discharge of my official duties, I have no doubt but that my own personal integrity, and the influence of my constituents, will be more than sufficient to protect me in this matter.

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spiritual reward of such, and

from the Present Speaker, Dec. 7.—  
**President's Message.**

THE DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., the President of the United States transmitted to the House of Congress the following

#### MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives—  
The pleasure I have in congratulating you on your return to your constitutional duties is much  
heightened by the satisfaction which the condition of our beloved country at this period justly  
inspires. The benevolent author of all good has  
protected us, during the present year, health,  
peace, and plenty, and numerous causes for joy  
in the protracted process which attends the pro-  
gress of our free institutions.

With a population unparalleled in its increase,  
and possessing a character which combines the  
broadness of enterprise with the considerate-  
ness of wisdom, we are, in every section of our  
happy country, a steady improvement in the  
degree of civil intelligence, and corresponding  
wishes upon the growth and laws of our extended  
republic.

The apparent exceptions to the harmony of the  
prospect are to be referred rather to inevitable  
differences in the various interests which enter  
into the composition of an extensive whole,  
than to any want of attachment to the Union—  
intimate union, collisions serve only, in their

America country to right pat on.

Where he might worship with his bat on.

A false friend is like a shadow on a dial; it  
appears in clear weather, but vanishes as soon  
as that is cloudy.

Portrait Woman.—"Of all other views, a  
few may, in time, grow tired; but in the counte-  
nance of women there is a variety which sets  
woman at defiance." The divine right of  
beauty, says Junius, is the only divine right an  
Englishman can acknowledge, and a pretty woman  
the only tyrant he is not authorized to  
resist.

BEAUTY.—Socrates called beauty a short-  
lived tyranny; Plato, a privilege of nature; Theophrastus,  
a silent sheet; Theocritus, a delightful  
pavilion; Carneades, a solitary kingdom; Diogenes  
said, that nothing was more grateful; Aristotle affirmed that beauty was better than  
all the letters of recommendation in the world;  
Homer, that it was a glorious gift of nature;  
and Ovid, alluding to him, calls it a favor be-  
stowed by the gods.

A BAR BRAVE.—An Irishman, in N. J. was on  
Sunday driving a horse and wagon toward East-  
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York Constitution.

HUMANITY.—A barber at Portion has the  
following curious inscription over his door:—  
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